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CNEA HEAD REJECTS FEARS ON NONPEACEFUL NUCLEAR USE

PY281625 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1428 GMT 28 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], today said that the fact that the government has reaffirmed its objective to achieve nuclear self-sufficiency for peaceful means "is quite appropriate because some journalistic circles in Europe have linked the Argentine aspiration to build a heavy water plant with other ends that are not peaceful."

In a radio report, Castro Madero said Argentina is aware of the general concern in the world, and especially in the United States, over nuclear proliferation, but stated that "the measures which are implemented tend to limit the transfer of technology, that is, obstacles are created to thwart the development of countries which seek to develop an independent fuel cycle."

The chairman of CNEA explained that "these measures oppose limitations on supply [of fuel] or impose conditions unacceptable to these countries." He explained that "for this reason the limitations or conditions those countries can possibly impose on this new Argentine nuclear plan are under study."

In answer to a question, Castro Madero said there are two offers by companies that want to build the next nuclear plants here in Argentina. He explained that "one of the two offers comes from a Canadian company, which could be (?completed) with other British or German companies, and the other offer is entirely German."

He said that "we will have to study not only the conditions imposed on a nuclear plant; we will also have to study which country will associate with Argentina in its long-term nuclear plan. In addition to the nuclear plant, the plan also includes a heavy water plant and the transfer of technology in order to train Argentina to design and build its own nuclear plants.

BRIEFS

NEW COMPTROLLER GENERAL--The executive branch has named Mario Justo Lopez as new comptroller general of the nation. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY]

TRADE MISSIONS--Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (NA)--The Trade and International Economic Negotiations Secretariat has released the schedules for trade missions this year. The trade mission for Indonesia, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore will leave in June. The mission to Costa Rica, Venezuela and Colombia will leave in July, and to the United States and Guatemala in October. No date has been set for Miami, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Curacao. There are also plans to send trade missions, still without schedules, to Morocco, Tunisia, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0304 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY]

AIR SURVEILLANCE GROUP--The 2d Air Surveillance and Control Group has been officially installed at the city of Merlo under the command of Air Force Lt Col Jose Maria Lafarga. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1813 GMT 26 Mar 79 PY]

FOREIGN RESERVES--As of 15 March, Argentine foreign and domestic reserves amounted to $7 billion and foreign reserves along to $6,631,400,000. [Buenos Aires AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 26 Mar 79 PY]

DETAILS OF FORMATION OF NEW PARTY UNDER BANZER

PY282325 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Mar 79 p 9 PY

[Text] "The Nationalist Democratic Action [Accion Democratica Nacionalista] has emerged as an answer to political uncertainty and the lack of guidelines which reflect the country's real situation, seeking to achieve the historical changes the country needs to pull out of dependency and underdevelopment." This was stated yesterday by the leaders of the new party that was officially founded yesterday under the leadership of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez.

The ceremony marking the foundation of the new party took place at the Mexico Cinema in the presence of General Banzer, who said in a speech that he has come back to responsibly assume his role as a Bolivian and to fight with the people for the accomplishment of what the nation now demands, and to defend his own personal dignity in view of the campaign that has begun against him. In the name of all the delegations present at the ceremony, Gen Alfonso Villalpando, chairman of the first national assembly of the Nationalist Democratic Action, ADN, welcomed General Banzer "because he comes to fight for our country and because the country wants to enjoy peace and order and to work with you."

Representatives of Bolivian miners, peasants and women also made speeches for nationalism and against communism.

A representative and leader of the miners said that among the workers are false leaders "who are worms and who should be injected with the virus of force to eliminate them because they do not contribute anything for the benefit of the country, but only of the factions."

Waldo Cerruto read the document by which the party was created and also the names of the leaders, which are: National chief, Hugo Banzer; deputy chief, Franz Ondarza; executive secretary, Carlos Valdez; and members of the Political Committee Waldo Cerruto, Eduardo Galindo, Heberto Castedo, Mariano Mendez, Rene Baldiviezo, Guillermo Fortun, Fernando Valle, Fernando Roca and Juan Antonio Chahin.

The main speeches were given by Franz Ondarza and General Banzer, who emphasized that the new party has emerged on the political scene as an answer to the current political uncertainty in the country and to achieve the necessary changes to overcome underdevelopment and dependency.

'Retirement' of Banzer

PA290437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0414 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 28 Mar (EFE)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer and four other generals, all of whom were in the active reserves, were forced into "obligatory retirement" today for having violated military laws.

In addition to Banzer, those affected by the measure were Generals Rene Bernal Escalante, a former defense minister; Victor Gonzalez Fuentes, former minister of industry and commerce and former ambassador to Peru; Alfonso Villalpando, former commander of the armed forces; and Guillermo Jimenez Gallo, former interior minister. A brief communique issued by the office of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and broadcast tonight announced the changes, shortly after the government had denounced subversive outbreaks which "threaten the country's constitutionalization process."

However, the military communique did not give the specific motives which led the high command to decree the obligatory reirement of the five generals, who were prominent figures in the past two administrations.

General Banzer ruled Bolivia with a firm hand from 1971 to 1978. He recently returned to the country after having served as ambassador to Buenos Aires, and founded the Nationalist Democratic Action party. The party is made up of center and rightist sectors which participated in his lengthy administration.

The military junta warned tonight that it will act vigorously to forestall any action that could hinder the democratization process, which will culminate in elections scheduled for 1 July and the transfer of presidential power on 6 August.

PAZ, SILES PARTIES TO JOIN FORCES IN ELECTION

PY282233 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Mar 79 p 1-14 PY

[Excerpts] Oruro, 24 Mar--The MNRH [Historic National Revolutionary Movement] of Victor Paz Estenssoro and the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] of Hernan Siles Zuazo have agreed to cooperate in case neither of their presidential candidates obtains 51 percent of the votes needed to be proclaimed president in the forthcoming 1 July elections.

This announcement was made this week to the local press by Siles Zuazo, who was on his way to the border town of Llica, where he was to attend "a civic, not a political" ceremony and the Quinua fair organized by the Llica community.

This cooperation means that once these parties are united in Congress, which will be the one to decide on the election of the future president, they will have the necessary majority to tip the balance in favor of one of their candidates.

Siles Zuazo also refuted the statement issued by Jorge Alderete Rosales, who mentioned the existence of a crisis both within the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity Front] and the MNRI. Siles Zuazo noted that the unity within the MNRI will be shown at the MNRI national congress to be held on 9 April in La Paz. He added that Alderete's statement refers to only a small, isolated group.

He said that on the contrary there is the possibility that some of the groups which withdrew from the UDP will return because the doors of the alliance "are always open to all trends that are trying to bring about a new 1952 revolution."

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS QUEST FOR OUTLET TO SEA

PY290127 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Mar 79 p 4 PY

[Text] One can envisage a turnabout in Bolivian diplomacy toward its quest for an outlet to the sea if one takes into account the exclusive statement made to CLARIN yesterday by Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gonsalves, who has just ended an unofficial visit to Argentina.

Botelho Gonsalves expressed his personal opinion of what should be the most equitable solution for his country's landlocked situation and provided a new interpretation of the problem that is radically different from the policy Bolivia has been following, at least in this century;

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, looking at the development of Bolivia's current political process, it might well happen that you will be succeeded by another civilian. Walter Guevara Arce seems to be the probable candidate. What is your opinion of this former foreign minister's attitude toward the conflict with Chile?

[Answer] Walter Guevara is an energetic and talented Bolivian diplomat. However, his attitude toward our quest for an outlet to the sea is mistaken. Our outlet to the Pacific must not cross former Peruvian territories, but those which once belonged to us.

[Question] Does this mean Chile will have to split its own territory to grant Bolivia the corridor it wants above the 24th parallel?

[Answer] Yes. But not in the area where the Chuquicamata copper mine is located because Chileans depend on this mine, but more to the north.

[Question] Could you specify the location?

[Answer] Well, we would have to look at the map. But I have already told you that it must be there and not next to Peru, because any negotiations aimed at the latter will awaken a justified suspicion among the Peruvians, who are our allies.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, this brings a significant hange into the issue.

[Answer] That is true, but this is my personal opinion and not the government's.

[Question] In any case your opinion is highly significant. Could we clarify that idea, because it would seem that it would leave the former Peruvian provinces of Arica and Tarapaca defenseless if Lima should decide to recover them.

[Answer] No, the Chilean north would not be isolated, first of all because the sea will still connect the two areas and Chile will have access to them. Besides we would give free transit to the Chileans.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, have you discussed this subject publicly at any time in the past? Have you ever said that it is Chile that must open a corridor through its territory?

[Answer] No, this is the first time.

YPFB CHIEF SAYS OIL IMPORTS TO START THIS YEAR

FY271238 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0740 GMT 27 Mar 79 FY

[Test] Col Jose Patino Ayoroa, general manager of YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits], has stated that by the end of this year Bolivia will "face the urgent need to import petroleum to supply national consumption."

BRIEFS

ORE PROCESSING PLANT--The Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] will inaugurate a new ore processing plant in the Bolivar mining enterprise on Tuesday. The plant will apply the flotation method to process complex ore containing tin, silver, lead, zinc and other metals, and its daily processing capacity will be 50 tons. The plant has been installed with a contribution of about $1.5 million from the Japanese Government and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, given in the form of machinery and technical advice. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Mar 79 FY]

ENERGY MINISTER COUNTERS REPORT ON NUCLEAR COSTS

PY291300 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0320 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Mar (LATIN)--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals emphatically reiterated today that Brazil and the FRG "are ready to fulfill" the bilateral nuclear agreement.

After a meeting with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Cals said that establishing the price per kilowatt of nuclear energy is directly related to the distance that may exist between the centers of consumption and the nuclear plants.

This explanation was given in answer to remarks by Itaipu project director John Cotrim, who stated that atomic energy is far more expensive than hydroelectric power. Cotrim has even proposed an extension of the period scheduled for implementation of the current nuclear program because the Brazilian electrical industry will not be able to absorb the installation cost.

Visibly irritated, Cals told reporters that the two countries, Brazil and the FRG, are ready to carry out the nuclear agreement, but declined to confirm or deny whether the deadlines for the nuclear program will be extended.

Cotrim Testimony

PY282244 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] "The Brazilian electricity sector is not in the position to shoulder the financial burden of implementing the nuclear program on a short-term basis along the lines provided for by the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement." This was stated yesterday by Eng John Cotrim, former president of Furnas and current technical director of the Itaipu binational company, before the congressional investigation committee looking into the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement.

Cotrim pointed out as a solution to the problem "the extension of the time over which the nuclear program should be implemented, or subsidizing the burden imposed by the accelerated implementation of the program so it does not fall on the electricity sector and ultimately on the consumer of electrical energy."

Further Details

PY282245 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The cost of nuclear plants in Brazil "is rising to the level of $3,000 per installed kilowatt," Eng John Cotrim, former Furnas president, asserted yesterday in a statement before the congressional investigation committee probing irregularities in the Brazilian nuclear program. "The nuclear plants have their cost in reality, not what we wish they would cost," Cotrim added, and then warned those responsible for the nuclear program that "sooner than they would like," they will have to work on the basis of the costs he gave. Therefore, the country's expenditures for the eight nuclear plants to be installed under the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement "could amount to $20-25 billion."

Up to now, NUCLEBRAS and Furnas have said that the maximum cost per installed kilowatt was between $1,600 and $2,000.

NUCLEBRAS Chief's Status

PY291302 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] has denied that its president, Paulo Nogueira Batista, might be asked to resign. The denial is a response to rumors which have been circulating after the report by Itaipu technical director John Cotrim to the nuclear congressional investigating committee, which had asked for a revision of the nuclear program, arguing that its cost is excessively high.

WORST FLOODING OF CENTURY FEARED IN MATO GROSSO

PY282331 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 28 Mar 79 p 8 PY

[Summary] The Planalto of Mato Grosso has become a sea of fresh water covering an area of 300 km from east to west and 60 km from north to south. The monotony is broken only here and there by rooftops and treetops. This looms as the worst flooding of the century. The area covered by water is already very large for this early in the flood season. It is estimated that 5,000 families have already been driven from their homes, and several cities in the state are isolated by flood waters.

Several cities in the territory of Acre are also threatened by the rising waters of the Acre River, and 170 families are homeless. Some other cities in the interior are being covered by the waters of the Iaco River.

In Recife, Pernambuco State, the agriculture secretary has estimated that 150 million cruzeiros will be necessary to restore plantations damaged by the overflow of the Sao Francisco River.

The other side of this picture is a month-long drought that has been affecting the central area of Ceara State, particularly the municipalities of Quixeramobim and Ico. About 1,000 men are already idle in this area due to the drought.

MAGALHAES PINTO CLAIMS BROAD SUPPORT FOR NEW PARTY

PY281307 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The Democratic Party [Partido Democrata] will be the name of the new political organization to be created by July 1979. This has been reported by Deputy Magalhaes Pinto of ARENA [National Renewal Alliance], Minas Gerais State, who added that it already has the support of 41 deputies and 7 senators. Pinto explained that the new party will have social democratic aims and will remain uncommitted to the government or to the past.

LABOR LEADER DISCUSSES CURRENT ROLE OF UNIONS

FY281608 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 79 FY

[Excerpts] The Chilean union movement must overcome its past vices and confront, in a technical manner, the great challenges of the future, according to Rene Sotolichio, former president of the Labor Front and present union leader of municipal employees. He noted that there must be a wide debate and a frank dialog with the government. Sotolichio recognized that the Chilean authorities are trying to create a new labor institutionality, but he said that in his opinion this is being done (?too rapidly):

[Begin recording] I believe this undertaking is bound to produce controversy. We believe--and I say "we" because I have discussed this with many union leaders--that there must be a public discussion on this issue.

I, like many Chileans, believe there has been a lack of discussion on this issue. Although it is true that at times there has been a dialog in form, we have said many things but in the end few of our problems were solved and none of what we proposed has been done. We believe the present situation cannot possibly lead us to a healthy labor institutionality. The only way in which labor institutionality can correct its past vices is through real discussion of issues, through a permanent exchange of opinions with workers. I am speaking of the silent majority of Chilean workers, those millions of workers throughout the country who lack representation. [end recording]

Sotolichio noted that many faults of the Chilean union movement have not been overcome, such as those generated by some old union leaders who are motivated only by political interests, some of which are based on foreign movements that have clear (?imperialistic) trends.

Sotolichio added that training of union leaders is vital to represent the labor masses ably, although there are old union leaders who believe that by speaking loudly, using aggressive words and making promises, they are fulfilling their roles as union leaders. But Sotolichio said all this will not help them when they are at a collective bargaining table, where only training and technical knowledge of the issues under discussion will be of use.

The union leader said that during the first few months of this new union freedom there may be some degree of disorder, but that this will be necessary to conform the future of the Chilean union movement. The movement is now in a stage of reorganization. An atmosphere of discussion and criticism is taking place on issues of interest regarding the new institutionality and other issues that will benefit the majority of Chilean workers.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE INVESTORS--Iquique, Chile, 20 Mar (LATIN)--Japanese capitalists will invest $80 million in the exploitation of the Cerro Colorado copper mine 1,860 km northeast of Santiago. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Mar 79 FY]

SPANISH MISSION--A Spanish mission is in Chile to study the possibility of introducing machinery into the Chilean market. The mission is made up of 13 persons and is headed by a representative of the Cataluna Metallurgy Exporters Association. The visit is sponsored by the Spanish Trade Ministry. The mission will study the possibility of introducing Spanish-made machinery into the Chilean market and achieving a technological exchange between the two countries. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Mar 79 FY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY TENETS

PA281923 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay made momentous foreign policy statements last night. He condemned the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and the executions in Iran. He also warned the world about the dangers faced by mankind as a result of the arms race as well as the growing terrorism plaguing nations.

Turbay spoke last night during an event held in his honor by the diplomatic corps. He said he will ask the Old World to show more understanding toward Third World problems. Colombia will speak on behalf of the Third World at the International Labor Organization.

During his forthcoming European tour, President Turbay will ask for a more just treatment for Latin America, especially regarding tariffs applicable to its products. He said that one of the objectives of his Old World tour will be to speak before the EEC and to outline objectively the situation in [words indistinct] nations of this area in face of the trade barriers that make their products expensive on the Old World's markets. The lifting of trade barriers and free trade continue to be slogans of our foreign policy, Turbay said last night.

TURBAY TO VISIT SIX COUNTRIES DURING UPCOMING TOUR

PA281924 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay revealed last night that his tour abroad has been extended to include six countries. It had been initially reported that he would visit (?five) nations--Mexico, France, Switzerland, the USSR and Spain. The chief of state said that [words indistinct] he will also visit Great Britain.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICIAL VIEWS EFFECTS OF FUEL PRICE HIKE

PA281947 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Report by Jairo Sandoval]

[Text] Director of the Colombian Council of Maritime and Transport Users, Edgar Vieira Posada, told this station at noon that the hike in the price of aviation fuel will have serious effects on Colombian exports. [Begin Vieira Posada recording] ... (?especially) those that are made by air will experience serious difficulties beginning this week. In fact, within the general fuel price hike decreed by the national government, the price of aviation fuel has been raised exceedingly high in Colombia. Proof of that is that, while in the United States, for instance, that same fuel has increased 17 percent, in Colombia the hike totaled 45 percent. The immediate effect will be an airline freight cost increase by the major air transport companies that will necessarily curb the competitive status of several export products. [end recording]

MINISTER EXPLAINS ECONOMIC POLICIES TO BUSINESSMEN

PA282201 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--At noon the government contended that the country has overcome its balance of payments problem for a long time to come, even if it has to make sizeable investments in fuel imports. Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra said today that Colombia's economic situation and structure are completely different from past decades, and he asked the business sector if that situation would not allow more competition for the good of the country's overall development.

Garcia Parra exchanged views with leaders of all national business sectors, to whom he explained the basis of the economic, financial, monetary and inflationary policies of the government. Among his announcements, he said that the decline in domestic coffee prices was more nominal than real since, due to international fluctuations, the actual prices charged are below the 7,300 pesos set by the federation. [sentence as heard]

Garcia Parra did not share the views that certain economic sectors are weak, as has been claimed in certain [word indistinct] about national activities. He said that the country has and will continue to have an adequate exchange rate, which will not exceed 9 percent. He also noted that public investment is fully financed and that it is the official intention to keep the inflation rate at a reasonable level.

Addressing the private sector, the finance minister said that it should not wait for father state or mother government to always come out with measures favoring it and permiting greater artificial competition. Finally, the minister said that the private sector in Colombia has special conditions, such as an interest rate 5 points below that of the world financial market, which is tantamount to saying that there have always been subsidies in this field paid either by the state or by the final consumer.

FARC FORCES EXECUTE PEASANTS IN BOYACA AREA

PA281901 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to police sources, guerrilla forces of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] have executed two peasants in the rural area of Boyaca. The victims were identified as Jose Edilberto Hernandez and Ana Lucia Vega de Hernandez. The two farmers were well known in the region.

The action was attirubuted to the FARC's 4th Front, a subversive cell that has been operating in that area of the country. It was learned here that the two executed peasants were accused of being informers for the armed forces.

MODERATE EARTHQUAKE ROCKS BOGOTA 27 MARCH

PA281854 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian capital was rocked last night by a quake of moderate intensity. According to initial estimates by the Los Andes Geophysical Institute, the quake had an intensity of 4.5 degrees on the international Mercalli scale of 1 to 12. The earth movement occurred at 2320, Father Rafael Governa said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Bogota,23 Mar (AFP)--Guillermo Plazas Alcid was appointed ambassador to the USSR today. Plazas Alcid, who has accepted the post, has announced that he will travel to Moscow in early May to coordinate President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's midyear visit to the Soviet Union. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 23 Mar 79 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS--It was reported here today that Alfredo Araujo Grau, former minister and member of the Conservative Party, was appointed as the new Colombian ambassador to Venezuela. It was also reported that Enrique Gomez Hurtado, also a Conservative Party member, was appointed as the new ambassador to France. Araujo Grau replaces Jose Gabriel de la Vega and Gomez Hurtado replaces Mario Laserna Pinzon. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA]

PRESIDENT POVEDA COMMENTS ON JARRIN MURDER TRIAL

PA281541 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] In a surprising statement, Vice Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, president of the government triumvirate has revealed that if Gen Bolivar Jarrin's military privilege would have been ignored it would have created profound problems in the country. He made the statement yesterday evening on receiving the bill reforming the penal, military and police codes from Supreme Court President Gonzalo Karolys. The bill extends the sentence for serious crimes from 16 to 25 years.

Poveda took the opportunity to express the armed forces' satisfaction over the respect that the Supreme Court has showed for the special privileges which members of the armed forces have. Poveda even congratulated Karolys for his decision of having a military court hear the case against former Minister General Jarrin and another 11 civilians.

As we all recall, Jarrin Cahuenas was charged with being one of the masterminds of the murder of Abdon Calderon Munoz, an economist and leader of the Alfarist Radical Front.

In his speech to express appreciation for the Supreme Court's work, Poveda warned that ignoring the military privilege, as could have occurred in the Jarrin case, would have given way to profound problems in the country. He did not specify what kind of problems. He added that he did not feel the military front would not have risked [words indistinct] of the members of the armed forces.

PEASANTS FEDERATION CRITICIZES AGRARIAN REFORM

PA290257 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] The National Federation of Peasant Organizations [FENOC] has addressed the nation to comment on the law on agricultural and livestock promotion and development, which the military government issued recently.

In a seven-point document, FENOC states that the Agrarian reform's objectives have been fulfilled only from the standpoint of the dominating sectors. According to the document, the main purpose of the law on industrial promotion and agricultural and livestock development is to provide guarantees for the capitalists, so they can develop the agroindustrial sector without fear for their investments.

Elsewhere, FENOC notes that the new law does not seek to reflect the increase in productivity in efforts to increase the workers' nutritional levels. It also adds that opportunities have not been improved so that the small landowners can obtain loans. Neither have measures been adopted so that favorable consumer prices will be maintained through the commercialization process.

The FENOC document stresses the need to draft an agrarian code that reflects the conquests of the agrarian reform law and of the law on agricultural and livestock promotion and development in order to fill the vacuums that currently exist in Ecuador's agrarian legislation.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP DENOUNCES SUIT AGAINST CORONEL

PY282309 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Mar 79 p 10 PY

[Text] The Human Rights Defense Committee of Paraguay has denounced the fact that "a suit has been filed in the city of Encarnacion against Constantino Coronel, who was the victim of an attack on 2 January, according to a complaint made by Coronel himself."

A statement by the Human Rights Defense Committee states that the suit "makes the victim the offender by charging him with breaking into a house at gunpoint, attempted rape, bodily harm, attempted murder and association for criminal purposes."

The statement goes on to say that "the first interrogations have been made in the suit against Coronel and that according to Coronel's defense attorneys, the police report on the alleged crimes has not been released so far, thereby seriously restricting Coronel's right to defense."

The Human Rights Committee further says that "according to statements by the defense lawyers, the police report speaks of the reactivation and reorganization of the Political Military Organization (OPM) with a terrorist plan to disrupt the 1983 elections. Such a plan allegedly involves the Human Rights Defense Committee and particularly its chairman, Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro."

The statement then says: "In view of this absurd and ridiculous charge, the Human Rights Defense Committee of Paraguay solemnly declares the absolute falsity of the assertion that it has had, either in the past or the present, any connection whatever with any organization or activity of a terrorist or subversive nature."

The Human Rights Committee also explains that "it only fulfills functions of an exclusively humanitarian nature, similar to those of the International Red Cross, to assist persecuted people and their helpless families, and is motivated by lofty ideals of Christian charity and human solidarity, as can be attested by 11 years of public activities."

Finally the committee expresses "its outrage and surprise at the fact that untrue and unjust allegations should be leveled at it and at its chairman simply to question its loyalty to the government. It is high time to stopy playing with the security, peace and honor of people and institutions and irresponsibly distorting truth and justice."

ARGENTINA GIVES ASSURANCES ON PILCOMAYO PROJECT

PY282341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 28 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] Asuncion, 28 Mar (AFP)--Argentina has assured a Paraguayan mission that Argentina's utilization of the Pilcomayo River waters in the province of Formosa will cause no problem for Bolivia or Paraguay, which share this international waterway. The unilateral utilization of the Pilcomayo River overflow had caused concern in Asuncion because it was thought that such utilization could cause serious damage to the Chaco, whose hydrological system depends on the Pilcomayo.

Paraguay has now been informed that Argentina will only utilize the overflow of the Pilcomayo River, and not its normal flow, to set up an irrigation system for 40,000 hectares of cropland and to replenish the El Porteno stream, which has a low water volume.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA281958 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 Mar (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe arrived here today on an official visit to Peru. According to Uribe's statements at the airport in Lima, his visit will serve to strengthen Colombian-Peruvian friendship. Uribe's colleague Carlos Garcia greeted him at the airport.

The minister said he was carrying a personal message from Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay to Peruvian Chief of State Gen Francisco Morales. In it, Turbay reiterates his invitation to the Andean summit meeting to be held in May.

Uribe will meet with General Morales, Prime Minister Gen Pedro Richter, Industry Minister Vice Adm Jorge Dubois and Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia, with whom he will sign joint statements after holding work sessions. The topics they will discuss will be the fight against drug trafficking, protection of flora and fauna in the Amazon region, Colombia's entry to the Permanent Commission on the South Pacific, and the expansion of the cultural agreement between the two countries.

Uribe will return to Colombia on Monday after staying in Peru for 5 days.

LABOR MINISTRY AUTHORIZES DISMISSAL OF STRIKING MINERS

PA272218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2040 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Mar (EFE)--The Peruvian military government authorized today the dismissal of several of the copper miners' "leaders and activists." The miners have been on strike since 13 March at the Toquepala and Cuajone deposits and at Ilo foundry, in the south.

According to a Labor Ministry communique, the government has adopted a number of emergency measures "aimed at controlling the situation" and has authorized "the dismissal of the leaders and activists, an activity which will be intensified after today."

The communique notes that the company which exploits the copper deposits in Paro, the U.S.-owned Southern Peru Copper Company, has also been authorized to hire new personnel. The company told this agency today that 57 dismissal letters have been sent out so far.

For its part, the Mining Federation has affirmed that the strike is still on. The strike entered its 15th day today, causing losses which, according to official figures, exceed $135 million.

The negotiations [illegible]ng the miners, the company and the labor authorities have been suspended. Regard[illegible]ng this, the communique notes that the unions' wage demands "are excessive and add wage conditions that modify the initial demands." According to the communique, the union leaders are not seeking to resolve the list of demands "but instead are following policies alien to the labor movement, policies which are aimed at disrupting the political transfer process and the country's economic recovery."

For their part, the miners say that the strike has no political motivation and is merely concerned with labor demands.

ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL EXTRACTION, EXPORT POLICY

LD281225 Madrid ABC in Spanish 20 Mar 79 pp 43-44 LD

[Pedro Crespo interview with Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti: "Spain: A Desirable Market for Venezuelan Oil"--presumably in Madrid; date not specified]

[Excerpt] New Oil Reserves

[Question] Do you intend to update the oil industry's plans for prospecting and development? What will be the long-term strategy for insuring greater oil reserves?

[Answer] Following the fall of the dictatorship in 1958, Venezuela suffered a large depletion of its oil reserves. This situation lasted from 1960 through 1972, when oil prospecting was resumed. The industry had lost its capital and resources had fallen from 17 billion to 13 billion barrels. At the time of the nationalization, in 1975, a series of prospecting plans were drawn up with the specific aim of discovering new medium and light crude deposits. Current reserves total 18 billion barrels and consist of roughly equal proportions of heavy, medium and light crude. Our problem in this field is that we are extracting medium and light crude at double the production rate, with the result that they are being exhausted in half the time forecast for the whole.

Prospecting efforts are now being concentrated on areas adjacent to sites previously held by foreign concessions. Prospecting in relatively deep waters on the continental shelf is being conducted on three fronts: the Orinoco delta, the so-called Golfo Triste and at Ensenada de la Vela on the west coast of Falcon State. We also have a fourth area, of lower priority than the others: This is the Orinoco strip, which covers 30,000 km, which we know contains a large number of deposits. We estimate that their resources are around 700 billion barrels. The problem is basically how to extract them from there.

This poses two technological problems for us: On the one hand, the extraction of the crude, which is very viscous and has a very low American Petroleum Institute rating, demands the use of the most advanced systems, which at present consist of steam injections. The second technological problem is posed by the crude's high metal content--basically vanadium--of which we find between 400 and 600 parts per million. The presence of vanadium constitutes a serious problem in refining the crude, since this metal deactivates the refineries' catalysts.

The Orinoco Strip

For the new government the Orinoco strip constitutes a major prospecting and development project and our efforts are directed both at improving the crude extraction factor and resolving the problem of its treatment.

We have calculated that the Orinoco oil strip contains the equivalent of 120,000 barrels of oil per day. If we manage to extract only 10 percent of these resources, the country's reserves would be increased by about 70 billion barrels.

[Question] In your opinion, will the Venezuelan Petroleum Company [PETROVEN] continue to develop by funding its investments on the basis of rising crude prices?

[Answer] When the nationalization law was passed in 1975 giving the state exclusive rights over the hydrocarbons industry and trade, the precaution was taken of incorporating an article guaranteeing the self-financing of the oil industry through an apparatus obliging operating companies to pay 10 percent of the value of their exports to PETROVEN, as a tax on receipts borne by the operators.

This has enabled PETROVEN, in the 3 years since its formation, to accumulate investment funds of over $2 billion.

On the other hand, the oil industry's dividends have not been touched at all by its only stockholder, the state, their administration having been entrusted to the corporation, which deals with the investment programs. There are several programs for the coming years, since in the next decade some 80 billion bolivars--more than 1.4 billion pesetas--will be invested. Basically, they will be used in prospecting, production, maintaining the current export potential and changing the refining grades, to produce more gasoline and less fuel oil in order to meet domestic market requirements.

OPEC's current production limit for Venezuela is 2.2 million barrels a day. It is unlikely that Venezuela will try to exceed this figure. At most, there will be slight variations around that limit. Nevertheless, we are firmly resolved to increase the current production potential of nearly 2.4 million barrels a day to 2.8 million barrels a day.

Spanish Market

[Question] Do you believe Venezuela will increase its exports, bearing in mind the crisis caused by Iran?

[Answer] Our main aim is to increase the range of markets for Venezuelan oil. Venezuela has in its favor the fact that it has been a secure, stable and reliable source of oil throughout its history. There has never been any interruption in supplies of Venezuelan oil, and this constitutes a very valuable strategic factor for importers. Therefore, instead of increasing exports, our plans are aimed at a better distribution of exports within the framework outlined by OPEC.

[Question] In your opinion, would it be a good idea to find a platform in Spain in order to improve the marketing of Venezuelan oil in Europe, either by finding Spanish partners or perhaps by participating in Spanish refining companies?

[Answer] This is a possibility that could be examined, depending on the terms offered to us. The Spanish market is of interest to Venezuela, even though this interest basically concerns our heavy oil. Any cooperation proposal will be examined with all the attention it deserves, if Spain is inclined to offer us market opportunities on terms favorable for both countries.

Trade Balance With Spain

[Question] Regarding the trade balance with Spain, how could a suitable balance be found for both countries?

[Answer] I would like to stress that Venezuela is interested in exporting other products apart from oil--both iron ore and manufactures from our industry. As far as oil business is concerned, we can examine any prospect that could be beneficial without any trace of mistrust. In this general sphere too, diversification is very advisable.

[Question] With reference to diversifying markets, do you think that Venezuela could take charge of transporting the crude oil which new customers are seeking?

[Answer] Without doubt we are going to pay attention to strengthening existing maritime transport departments. However, we do not plan to set up an enterprise devoted to tanker building. Our fleet is small, barely attaining some 400,000 metric tons dead weight, and, therefore, we cannot envisage the transportion of our crude oil being chiefly in Venezulean hands. Moreover, Venezuela's refining capacity is limited to 1 million barrels per day, so that we are bound to have to resort to foreign fleets.

Relations With OPEC

[Question] In conclusion, in light of the forthcoming OPEC meeting, which is to take place in Geneva on 26 March, it seems fitting to inquire about Venezuela's position within OPEC.

[Answer] We firmly intend and plan to maintain a full presence in OPEC, not only through participation in the conferences of the relevant ministers but in all the channels the organization offers. President Herrera has stated that Venezuela is willing to strengthen bilateral relations with member countries. In this connection, we are going to form a group of diplomatic officials, with expertise in Arab history, culture, traditions and language so that, through knowledge of their most intimate realities, we can achieve increased rapprochement and greater intimacy in our relations.

With a view to this, I am conducting investigations into the opportunities offered by Spain, with its great tradition of, friendship with and knowledge of the Arab countries. I think we could send a few groups of Venezuelans to study centers in the peninsula to acquire basic knowledge, initially linguistic, perhaps through the Institute of Arab Studies. In this way, we would be making progress with a large section of the rapprochement program. In addition, we intend to strengthen our diplomatic relations with the various OPEC countries and grant them the status they deserve since we are fully aware of the need for unity with them.

JULIO ESCALONA DISCUSSES STATUS OF GUERRILLAS, NIEHOUS

PA281931 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] Former student leader Julio Escalona thinks that U.S. industrialist William Frank Niehous is alive. During this morning's newscast, this station aired an exclusive interview with the former president of the Central University's Federation of Student Centers. Julio Escalona was asked about several topics. Here are some of the questions asked by Ernesto Vega:

[Begin recording] [Question] Julio, do you think the time has come to leave the mountains and join the democratic struggle?

[Answer] The problem is not whether the time has come. The question, as I told you before, is linked to political conditions and factors. The time will come when those political conditions and factors that we have mentioned are present. I have just told you one, [word indistinct] release of political prisoners. There are other very important ones such as effective guarantees for the activities of all revolutionaries.

[Question] How many guerrilla groups are operating in the country?

[Answer] Well, [words indistinct].

[Question] Are those guerrilla groups fighting for the same cause?

[Answer] If we are speaking strictly about guerrilla groups, I must say yes. In general, all groups [words indistinct] national liberation and socialism.

[Question] Do you not think that the guerrillas have been wiped out in the country?

[Answer] The guerrillas have never been wiped out. It is a different thing for a means of struggle to be in the forefront or not at a given time. Right now, actions such as guerrilla ambushes, coups de main at military or police posts and all similar actions are not called for by the current national political situation.

[Question] What is Julio Escalona's relationship with Cdr Douglas Bravo and others?

[Answer] It is a friendly relationship. We have always had a friendly relationship, and we hope and trust that in the future it will be closer and deeper.

[Question] Julio, do you think guerrilla groups from other countries are operating in Venezuela?

[Answer] No, they have not been operating here before and they are not now.

[Question] What can you tell me about the Niehous case?

[Answer] I do not know what is happening or did happen regarding this case. I know about it basically from newspaper reports.

[Question] Do you think Niehous is alive?

[Answer] Judging from the fact that no one has stated the contrary, no one has said that he is dead, one may think he is alive. [end recording]

CREATION OF NEW RADIO STATION ANNOUNCED

PA282018 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0221 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Mar (VENPRES)--A single organization--comprising Radio Nacional, Radio Continente, the cultural radio stations and La Voz de Venezuela--will be created in order to present the country's image, stressing educational and informative aspects.

Raul Torrealba Alvarez, director of Radio Nacional de Venezuela, has made the announcement at Miraflores Palace.

Equipment for La Voz de Venezuela is already in Paraguana, Falcon, in western Venezuela. It will have 1,000 km of power. It will cover the rural areas, South America, the Caribbean and will reach Europe with its directional antennas.

Torrealba Alvarez noted that the building where the equipment will be placed and the offices for the new station have not been built yet.

CANADA WANTS TO TRADE OIL FOR NUCLEAR EXPERTISE

PA281508 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] Ambassador Agustin Barrios Gomez said today that Canada wants to buy 100,000 barrels of oil a day from Mexico. He said that in exchange for the purchase at international market prices, Canada is offering its expertise to exploit our uranium deposits in Baja California. Mexico's ambassador to Canada added that Canada wants to invest in Mexico's agroindustry. He said that every Canadian yearly consumes the equivalent of 21 kg of Mexican fruit and vegetables.

BUSINESS LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMY DURING CONCANACO MEETING

PA281750 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Report by special correspondent Claudio Guzman from Morelia, Michoacan]

[Text] The leader of the capital's organized businessmen, Emilio Cano Escalante, admitted today that taxes on economically powerful areas in Mexico serve as means of distributing wealth. He explained that (?municipal) taxes are not only a means of collecting funds for the treasury but also of distributing wealth and regulating investments.

The Mexico City Chamber of Commerce president also referred to prices. He gave assurances that they will not skyrocket in coming months. He admitted, however, that the solution to the inflation problem lies in increasing production and the supply of goods, as well as in reducing prices.

Cano Escalante, together with representatives of more than 150 Chambers of Commerce from all over the country, attended the national assembly meeting of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce [CONCANACO]. The assembly discussed and approved numerous proposals. The (Coatzacoalcos) representatives suggested that the millions of unemployed be identified as such to society by (?cards). The Monterrey group called for more fiscal and financial incentives to promote business. The Merida delegation suggested the need for officials to establish equitable taxation and facilitate better enforcement of fiscal laws.

Businessmen opposed what they called "mad" strikes. They called for improving the infrastructure and favored Guillermo de Samacona's reelection as CONCANACO president.

Direct Involvement in Farming

PA281751 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Report by special correspondent Claudio Guzman from Morelia, Michoacan]

[Text] Organized businessmen have decided to participate directly in the country's agricultural and livestock activities by providing technical and economic aid to peasants. The decision was made during the 61st annual assembly meeting of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce [COCANACO].

The motion was introduced by the Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce, which is led by Jorge Lemos Contreras, and was approved by the business leaders meeting here. The businessmen will create committees, organizations and commissions from the trade sector with the intention of inspiring and impressing a business (?character) on peasants.

The decision of the assembly meeting materializes private business' desire to be heard in such an important matter as farming. This action [words indistinct] business sector will give more power to its views and stands.

Businessmen took as an example for their action the operations of the Mexican Foundation for Rural Development, which has been working in this field for years. This foundation operates in 11 states, controlling 47 centrals that group 28,000 peasants. The funds handled by the foundation total 725 million pesos.

The CONCANACO assembly decided to set up a national farming commission to study problems in agricultural and livestock activities and suggest realistic solutions.

POSSIBILITY OF JOINT INVESTMENTS WITH GUATEMALA DISCUSSED

PA282136 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Mar (AFP)--Jorge Luis Monzon, Guatemalan mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy secretary, met with the Mexican foreign secretary today to examine the possibility of making joint investments.

According to a press communique released by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, the possibility of making joint investments in the area of small-and medium-sized industry was discussed within the framework of a policy aimed at increasing relations between these two neighboring countries.

Finally, the document notes that several Guatemalan and Mexican experts have been appointed to prepare specific cooperation projects and submit them shortly.

COMMENTARY ON BUSINESS CONCERN OVER CERRO COLORADO

PA291200 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is pleasantly surprising to observe the change in the mentality of the Panamanian businessman, and we are inclined to think that it is all the result of that renovating spirit of our revolution which, since 1968, has given life to national activity.

We say this because we would like to believe that all the spectacular publicity recently given to the Cerro Colorado project is the result of a sincere concern about a project that should really be of interest to every Panamanian, that such publicity is not merely an excuse to question the capacity of the revolutionary government to engage in and develop this task, which is destined to have a great repercussion in the future of the country.

It is surprising and really encouraging to observe how the business sectors scrutinize the Cerro Colorado project, looking for some flaw, looking for elements that may offer assurances that the project will be carried out without any harm to the Panamanian people. It is encouraging to see, for example, how the Panamanian businessman has acquired a clear awareness of the ecological problems, as evidenced by the Cerro Colorado project. This will serve to offer assurances that in the future there will be no excuse for the private sector to disregard such important issues as environmental pollution in whatever projects it may begin, expand or develop. Such concern, which has led to all available news media being used to bring nationwide attention to a project such as that of Cerro Colorado, is to be commended because it will give every Panamanian the opportunity to learn about the businessmen's opinion concerning projects that so highly involve the nation's interest.

The leaders of the Cerro Colorado project recently called a press conference at the jobsite to offer an ample illustration of the scope and significance of the project. In addition, it publishes articles in the newspapers on the matter every so often. With a noble attitude, we hope, the business sectors mounted a spectacular show in which all business groups asked all kinds of questions about the project.

What worries us, however, is the fact that the entire show, which could be highly profitable in informing the public about such an important matter, had somewhat of a morbid hue, exhibited some sort of doubt about the ability of the revolutionary government to successfully carry out the Cerro Colorado project.

If we are wrong in our appraisal, then we beg to be excused. If that is the case, we may rest assured that the business sectors cannot forget or disregard the fact that it has been precisely the revolutionary government that has produced such projects as the Bayano and La Estrella hydroelectric projects, in addition to many others that have not been the result of thoughtless improvisation, as some have tried to describe the Cerro Colorado project.

We trust, then, that once all doubts have been cleared concerning this vital project, all the productive sectors of the country will join in the task of supporting and promoting it. Otherwise, there will no longer be any doubt on our part about these developments.

BELIZE

UNITED GENERAL WORKERS UNION FORMED 24 MARCH

FL290154 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 29 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The Belize General Workers Union and the Southern Christian Union have [words indistinct] to form what is now known as the United General Workers Union. The amalgamation of the two unions took place at the civic auditorium last Saturday [24 March]. The ceremony was attended by trade union members from the branches of the two unions in the districts of Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize and Stann Creek. Among the speakers at the ceremony was Mr (Rafael Barbosa Solis) of Costa Rica, who represented the union's international affiliate. Deputy Premier the Honorable C. L. B. Rogers was represented the government at the ceremony. The guest speaker, Mr (Alfred Showman), spoke on the need for all trade unions to come together to achieve their objectives within the framework of social justice. He called on the workers to unite and work for improvement of the Belizean society and help solve the problems of the Belizean workers.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO REPORTS TO NATION ON HIS ADMINISTRATION

PA281200 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0005 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Speech to the nation over national network by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio 27 March 1979; place not given--presumably live]

[Text] Costa Ricans, good evening. I have been working these days on the first drafts of the report I will submit on 1 May to the Legislative Assembly. As you Costa Ricans know, it is the constitutional duty of the president of the republic to submit this report. After analyzing important aspects of what has occured from 8 May 1978 to date, I thought it was important that I talk to you tonight about the government's position on situations that exist in Costa Rica and the world. I intend to clarify the government's position on and attitude toward these situations and to present them to you together with the preliminary general report on issues that I will submit to the deputies, a report which is of interest to those who care for Costa Rica and who want to know what has taken place during the 1978-1979 period.

When we assumed the presidency in 1978, we referred to the need to have fishing, particularly tuna fishing, benefit Costa Ricans. It was our hope at that time. In 1977, Costa Rican boats had caught only 800 tons of tuna. It is necessary that we catch what is normal. For this, we need to make sacrifices, to make an effort and to show determination. Big powers had been taking advantage of our resources. For this reason, any decision we made in this respect brought us face to face with these powers, particularly with fishing companies established on the west coast of the United States. We have not had peace since 10 June--when we held the first meeting--from the time we held that meeting to the last one we recently held in Washington. The United States is defending its right to fish and when we started to defend our right, we clashed with U.S. interests. However, we should feel satisfied with how things have been turning out in recent months. We are fishing much more; statistics are corroborating this. From 800 tons in 1977, we hope to bring in more than 22,000 or 25,000 tons in 1979.

Our policy of extending our sovereignty has meant having problems with those big powers, as I said before. Now we have to maintain our sovereignty in an area 11 times larger than our territory, because the country's jurisdictional waters have increased that much and because we Costa Ricans are determined to see that the world respects our sovereignty.

We have had big arguments with the United States. However, after yesterday's visit of the U.S. senators who represent U.S. fishing interests, we are totally convinced that the foundations have been laid for an agreement that will permit an understanding in the exploitation of the resource and, for the first time, harmony with neighboring nations interested in exploiting our sea resources in our waters in accordance with an international agreement. As soon as a final agreement is reached, the Costa Ricans will know about it. What is important now is that, in the meantime, we have increased our fishing opportunities and, at the same time, have taken advantage of this resource--which represents an important source of foreign income for us--for the first time in many years.

In 1978, we also took the necessary step to establish a reforestation policy. After years of irrationally exploiting our forests, the government decided to ask the Costa Ricans to pay for it. The government asked this generation to pay for the exploitation carried out in the past and, at the same time, to initiate a reforestation policy to eradicate the serious problems that an irrational program in this field can bring about. After an exhaustive analysis of all the characteristics and problems it represented, we issued a decree this year giving up a substantial portion of taxes so that those funds could be used for a reforestation program. We are satisfied with the results so far. It has been a good decision. In 1979, we can start planning nurseries, which we could not do before because we did not have seeds. Seeds were collected during the summer and we are still collecting more.

Last year we also realized the need to increase our banana plantations. Bananas grow very fast and, therefore, they are the best means of obtaining the dollars needed for our purchases abroad. For this reason, when we saw all the problems resulting from the international trade, the fluctuations in coffee prices, the constant increase in cocoa prices since 1973 and the policy implemented by oil-producing countries to increase their prices and diminish production, we thought it was wise to increase our banana production. This gave birth to a promotion plan for the production of bananas aimed at having 7,600 hectares planted, and an important portion has been already planted. The plan will continue until its completion in the next 3 to 5 years, according to the government's plans.

In 1978, we began a road building plan that called for 700 km of asphalt roads to be paved from 1978 to 1979. We also decided to proceed with the port plan, which we have been able to carry out thanks to the close cooperation we received from building companies, which understood the country's needs and have increased their work so that we can have in service this year and next year the ports we need to overcome the serious problems Costa Rica has faced for many years. Every Costa Rican knows about it; all news media have reported how the construction of piers in Caldera, Limon, [word indistinct] is progressing rapidly and with it, the solution of an old Costa Rican problem.

We have also worked intensively concerning water supply programs, perhaps more than ever during this summer. I stressed the importance of these programs for Costa Ricans. We received a country in which most towns did not have a water supply system. The problem was serious and had to be tackled on a national level. For this reason, the programs were carried out intensively and today we can report that tens of small water plants have been installed and that the plan is continuing so that next summer or within 2 years at most, there will be logical solutions to this fundamental problem of human survival. The development of our rural health program has been very important. We have been able to appreciate the organization of the community throughout the national territory. We are already obtaining favorable results from the efforts made to change our development model in a manner in which the farmers feel stimulated while Costa Ricans learn that it is not only through new activities that the country can develop, that it can also develop by strengthening traditional activities and combining them with new ones.

At no time have we suggested a struggle between the industrial and agricultural sectors. On the contrary, we have suggested a formula that complements the incentive systems which industry has had in the past with the incentives that we must gradually add to our agricultural sector.

We are satisfied with our achievements and we believe we can continue to move ahead. We are struggling to reduce the costs of the products, tools and equipment used in agriculture, so that agricultural production can become less expensive and we Costa Ricans can produce more, because it is fundamental in this day and age--as in all others, but now more than ever--to produce more in order to be able to subsist in a world of intense competition and costlier import products.

In 1979, we have already seen such interesting things as the farmers fairs, where the consumers and producers met occasionally in order to enjoy [word indistinct] prices and at other times lower prices, to the benefit of both sectors. We have been experimenting with this in San Jose and in Zapote and we are beginning to extend this idea to a number of other towns. We are sure that in the coming months their growth and proliferation will be such that they will benefit many communities, thus reducing the cost of living and benefitting farmers enormously.

This is the result of the disruption of the traditional system of intermediaries, which used to characterize the sale of perishable agricultural products. We believe that enormous progress has been made and for this reason we are very pleased with the cooperation received from the people, both consumers and producers.

In 1979, we also began planting coconuts. All oleaginous plants deserve our attention. With the cooperation of a number of distinguished citizens of Limon Province, we have already begun implementing a plan for the expansion of coconut plantations, which will cover 2,500 hectares. This is fundamental for the production of oil, which is used as a raw material and has a broad international market.

Naturally, there are other things that will be coming right away, but which Costa Ricans do not yet know about. Tonight I will mention three of these. One is directly connected with the construction of houses, the other with the improvement of the environment and the third with human conditions.

[Words indistinct] the first stages of some of them are already underway and the activities connected with them will be intensified in the coming months. I am referring to the mortgage plan that will be developed by the national banking system through Cartago's agricultural credit bank. With this plan the functioning of the savings and loan system will be strengthened. This plan also favors the construction of homes, so necessary for Costa Ricans, and makes their construction more rational and less expensive.

We hope that 1979 will be the first year in which the construction of houses will exceed the deficit accumulated so far in Costa Rica. It will be the first time that we Costa Ricans will have enough production so as to feel that the problem has not become worse.

In 1979, we will also implement a universal system concerning labor risks. The National Insurance Institute will be in charge of this with the idea that all workers, be they agricultural, urban or any other type, can be covered by labor risk insurance. This represents a social advancement of indisputable importance. Costa Ricans will see it implemented in two stages. The first stage will occur in March through a decree that will adjust all existing legislation. A bill will then be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. We will ask the deputies to approve it as soon as possible in order to benefit the economically weak sectors.

We have a similar situation regarding mortgage matters--a set of rules complementing existing legislation first, and then a bill to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. We have been told that this is ruling by decree. No, this is making existing laws serve the community while the laws are being modernized through bills submitted to the Legislative Assembly.

The third point that I am interested in discussing tonight is of great importance and social significance. It concerns the improvement of neighborhoods. We can already witness this in several neighborhoods, particularly in Limoncito, because all the studies and the difficult stages of analysis on how to implement this program have already been completed. Now we have to execute it. It is necessary to take potable water and electrical lights to many Costa Rican neighborhoods that are overcrowded and suffering from inhuman living conditions. It is fundamental to take water there; it is also fundamental to work on the treatment of sewage to eliminate any possibility of contamination. We are launching a program of enormous social impact throughout the country which will undoubtedly benefit the entire Costa Rican people.

During the past 2 years we have seen how, despite the situation and the prices of coffee, our economy has remained stable and vigorous. At the central bank they told me that net monetary reserves through 15 March amounted to $205.5 million, while gross reserves amounted to $261.3 million. In other words, that was the amount of reserves available to Costa Ricans, only a few days ago. Of course, we must handle these with care. Of course, we must handle them meticulously so they can continue to grow and the circumstances producing them do not deteriorate. This is why it is fundamental to produce; this is why it is essential for the government to be careful with the measures it implements and for the community's cooperation to be undeniably supportive.

I would like to say that I feel extremely proud of being a Costa Rican. I have seen Costa Ricans work in an organized manner in the human promotion programs. I have seen them work in communal health programs, going to numerous communities throughout the country. This year we hope such programs will be extended to all communities. We have seen them build their own aqueducts without huge budgets, thus making available resources that can then be used in other communities. I have seen them participate with an attitude of true patriotism and creativity in the electrical rationing process--which has been a total success--in order to overcome one of the serious problems we, the citizens of this country, have had to face in recent months. Electrical rationing has been successful, as has been the organization of the community for communal health programs, the construction of aqueducts and many of the other goals outlined.

Man has a creative (?and versatile) capacity. Man projects himself and achieves his goals and whatever he wants so long as he has in his mind and in his heart the creative capacity to build. He who seeks to destroy generally fails and goes into oblivion, because those who destroy do not at any time deserve the respect of other people. But those who construct, those who participate actively in a community and bring about its social and economic improvement, those who participate and help resolve a country's problems become greater because, as offspring of the fatherland, they are favored when the fatherland becomes greater. This is why last Wednesday, 21 March, was a memorable date for all Costa Ricans. Yes, sir. It was an important dialog. There the people participated with the same enthusiasm of those who build aqueducts in the communities. There the people gave their opinion with the same broad attitude that is characteristic of those seeking solutions to their own problems. This was so because all the problems that were discussed on that day are everybody's problems, not those of the government or of the president only. They are problems of the Costa Rican people.

At the end of the day, I pointed out a series of general government policies. This general policy seeks austerity and order. It is necessary that Costa Rica end all formulas that involve violence or pressure to solve problems. No problem can be solved that way. No resources can be found for the construction of housing with people who close a street to the transit of vehicles and people. No money can be found to pay salaries when that type of demonstration is carried out. We cannot find solutions to problems by using pressure.

It seems unnecessary to say this, but some people need to be told that production can be achieved only through work and that production is the only way to find solutions to social problems since it is impossible to distribute what has not been produced and since it is necessary to work to produce in order to be able to distribute. If we Costa Ricans want a better standard of living, we have to produce more every day so that we have the right to a better system and standard of living. There are still people who need to take a good look at their problems. They are the marginal people in this society who are under pressure that results from special circumstances. We are [words indistinct] with programs, not only with programs that we found functioning in the government but also with new programs. These programs can lead Costa Ricans to situations where the benefits of an improved neighborhood, for example, are already evident with school dining halls and free of tax pension systems.

Costa Rican society is being built by generations. No one can claim that the world begins when his administration begins. No one can believe that he is capable of solving problems without contributing to their solutions with his efforts. Cost Rica has the capacity to progress. We have firmly decided that Costa Rica must not go backward. Social peace and tranquillity are imperatives. For this reason--I have said this before and I will repeat it now--all efforts, dispositions and measures will be applied so that there will not be the slightest chance of a monetary devaluation in this country, so that there will be no danger of the unchecked inflation that was charateristic of the final months of 1978.

We have stopped price increases. We have devoted special attention to fiscal expenditures so that the decrease in expenditures will serve to diminish any inflationary pressure that might affect the country. We have also given special attention to important investments that could strengthen our [word indistinct] reserves. This is the reason why the Legislative Assembly has been presented with loan bills sent by the previous administration and by this one for projects that Costa Rica needs in order to continue its economic stabilization policy.

Costa Ricans, if all of us make efforts, we will march forward. The government is providing an optimistic message within the crisis. The optimism of our people must arise from the creative capacity we have.

Costa Ricans have never given up in the face of difficulties. We have always been able to overcome crises and to march on the road to progress. We are proving this. As I see it, the best evidence of this was the result of the 21 March dialog. As I see it, on that day it was demonstrated that Costa Rica can solve its problems, that ours is a vigorous and creative people, and that we can never give up, for any reason at all.

I was told today that people are lining up at the airport to spend Easter in the United States. This proves that there is confidence that the problem will be solved but also [words indistinct]. This shows that Costa Ricans still have to think seriously about world problems before thinking about satisfying circumstantial or personal whims.

There is need for a spirit of national sacrifice. I invite Costa Ricans to make this sacrifice. I assure them that they can have confidence that the government is working seriously and responsibly, and not just making superficial statements. The government is dedicated to moving Costa Rica forward. However, the government cannot solve the problems without everybody's help.

Thanks to those who participated in the dialog. Thanks to those who saw it constructively. Thanks to those who can appreciate Costa Rica's vigor. Thanks to those who are writing history with the participation of the people and who are turning those of us who happen to be guiding Costa Rica into men who are proud of their fatherland and their people and are sure that the future will be better thanks to our efforts. Good night.

CARDENAL'S ENTRY PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENT

PA281943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 28 Mar (AFP)--Interior Ministry sources have reported here that the Costa Rican Government has prohibited the entry of Nicaraguan priest Ernesto Cardenal effective today. The ban is in view of Cardenal's statements in Mexico and Iran that "Operation Checkmate" being carried out by Costa Rican Civil Guardsmen on the Nicaraguan border is being coordinated by the CIA. Cardenal is not in Costa Rica at present and, according to the government's decision, he will not be able to come back.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER OIL PRICE HIKE, SHORTAGE

PA290331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Mar (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Guatemalan Government is concerned over the effects of the new oil price increase and the fuel shortage that is already evident in this country.

The price increase announced yesterday by OPEC will lead to increases in the prices of both local and imported products, a number of economic experts commented while voicing their fear of a recession. According to several officials from the Mining, Hydrocarbons and Nuclear Energy Secretariat, there is a severe fuel shortage in Guatemala.

According to the oil companies, they are not importing larger quantities of fuel because they do not approve of the state's price control system.

Certain companies, such as the Central American Tobacco Company and a fishing company, are already foreseeing a reduction in their activities if the fuel shortage continues.

OFFICIAL THINKS FOREIGN GUNMEN RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES

PA281418 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Presidency's public relations secretary, newsman Carlos Toledo Vielman, commenting on reports disclosed by Labor and Social Planning Minister Carlos Alarcon Monsanto, said that they are one hypothesis regarding the criminal incidents taking place in our country. Therefore, the government of the republic is conducting investigations in order to clear up the violent incidents.

Alarcon Monsanto said he thinks it likely that foreign gunmen are coming to Guatemala to commit crimes and then vanish. It was reported that the government has some knowledge that the crimes are planned abroad in order to damage the country's image. Investigations are still underway, however, since the central government wants to clear up the crimes that have been committed.

Regarding Manuel Colom Argueta's killing, Toledo Vielmann said it could well have been plotted abroad by people interested in soiling General Lucas Garcia's administration. However, thorough investigations are underway to find those responsible for the violent incidents that have taken place in our country.

NICARAGUA

SANDINISTS ATTACK GARRISONS; PROTESTS MOUNT

PA281938 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that a guerrilla force of some 80 men occupied the town of El Jicaro, 275 km north of Managua, last night. The guerrillas killed six soldiers and withdrew without suffering any casualties.

The group was the largest the army has fought since the most active stage of the armed struggle began in Nicaragua 17 months ago.

According to press reports, the guerrillas divided themselves into four columns and attacked the garrison with .50-caliber machineguns located in various places. The attackers identified themselves as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. SFC Horacio Ramirez, the garrison's commander, was among those killed. Two soldiers survived the attack. A military convoy with reinforcements was sent to the area today.

The army issued a communique this morning confirming the fighting. It reported that two of the vehicles used by the attackers had been destroyed. It was also reported that the terrorists had cruelly and sadistically killed people and damaged public installations. The army also announced that a guerrilla force attacked a military post in Achuapa, 175 km northwest of Managua. The communique reports that three guerrillas were killed.

Meanwhile, attacks and protests continued in various areas in the country. Three militants escaped with $15,000 in scholarship funds from the Central American University. Moreover, civic, professional and students groups have started to raise their voices to protest the decision adopted by the army Radio Command Office to close down Radio Corporacion, which transmitted five of the country's main independent newscasts, for 3 months. Radio and television chief Col Alberto Luna banned all radio stations from airing FSLN communiques.

The newspaper NOVEDADES, the government organ, described as absurd reports of an imminent military coup against President Anastasio Somoza that have been circulating in the country daily.

PEACE REPORTED IN MANAGUA NEIGHBORHOOD

PA290051 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Residents of Colonia (Nicarao) have had two peaceful nights following the violent incidents that were provoked by criminal elements on Saturday and Sunday. It is expected that it will also be peaceful tonight.

Managua police units have initiated patrols in various parts of the new housing area. They have inspected and searched the area. They have also questioned suspicious-looking persons who were on the streets. Many of those persons do not even live in the area and were unable to explain their presence there. They were arrested and questioned.

The homes of the residents of this area had been practically occupied by criminals who, wearing masks and without indentifying themselves, [words indistinct] dedicated themselves to destroying vehicles belonging to residents of the area and to occupying the homes of innocent people.

The police authorities have imposed peace and order in the area and have not bothered anyone not connected with the criminal activities of the past few days.

RADIO SANDINO DENOUNCES LEONEL CABEZAS GROUP

PA271559 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yankee imperialism and the Somozist dictatorship have promoted the proliferation of minigroups allegedly opposed to the tyranny, but the objective of the Yankees and the dictatorship is to create confusion among the masses in order to facilitate, according to them, the physical annihilation of those who adopt attitudes of compromise.

One of these organizations that has ties with Somozist security organizations is the self-styled Sandinist National Liberation Front Democratic Faction, or Democratic Sandinism, headed by an individual called Leonel Cabezas and others whose moral standing is contrary to revolutionary principles and norms. The activities of these so-called Democratic Sandinists are aimed at creating division within the organizations that are fighting against the hordes of the Somozist dictatorship.

Many people have believed that Leonel Cabezas represents our organization and have joined adventurous actions that have always ended in complete failure. These actions have resulted in the loss of valuable lives.

The irresponsibility with which Leonel Cabezas and his group use the name of our organization calls for our full repudiation. We warn them to stop their activities. Otherwise, we will be forced to adopt tactical measures to wipe out that scum.

Leonel Cabezas has absolutely no links with the Sandinist National Liberation Front. We disavow any activity carried out by these false revolutionaries whose basic action consists of requesting money from persons and organizations who believe that Leonel Cabezas is a representative of this organization. These actions are carried out mainly in Costa Rica.

We warn the people and organizations not to let themselves be deceived by these opportunists. Revolutionary justice will fall with all its power on this gang of shameless persons.

FSLN PROVIDES VIDEOTAPE OF SIGNING OF SANDINIST AGREEMENT

PA281655 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has sent Nicaraguan television station Channel 6 a videotape of the signing of the agreements for the creation of a joint national directorate.

Henry Ruiz, called Commander Modesto, read the text of the document which notes the historic need of the Sandinist agreements at a time when the Nicaraguan people have reached the highest level in their struggle and can visualize the upcoming overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. The document adds that FSLN unity is also a reply to U.S. plans to establish Somozism without Somoza with the complicity of the country's most conservative political sectors.

PCN WITHDRAWS CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS PACKAGE

PA282143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Under pressure from the rest of the opposition, the Nicaraguan Conservative Party withdrew from Congress the constitutional reform bill it presented 3 weeks ago.

The reform sought to lessen the executive branch's power of repression, to limit the scope of the state of siege and to make the judicial branch more independent. The opposition parties, that are not legally recognized, accused the Conservatives (a minority in Congress) of playing along with President Gen Anastasio Somoza in searching for a pact.

Apparently in view of the withdrawal of the Conservative proposal, the Nationalist Liberal Party (Somozist) will present its own constitutional reform "package".

Only yesterday, the executive branch presented a bill giving the presidency certain legislative powers that could be exerted during those periods when Congress is not in session.

BRIEFS

MILITARY TRANSFERS--Col Adolfo Juarez, military commander of Jinotega Department, has been replaced by Col Efrain Santamaria Juarez, who was commander of the 5th Company of the National Guard. Colonel Juarez will now be military commander of Matagalpa Department. Col Rafael Martinez Alvarenga, who was the military commander of Matagalpa, will replace Colonel Santamaria as commander of the 5th Company. According to reports, Colonel Santamaria will head the Military Investigations Court which is handling the case of Los Arbolitos, where a U.S. professor lost his life. [Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 19 Mar 79 p 2 LD]

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ANGOLAN VICTORY CELEBRATED

Commemoration Event

FL281320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, has chaired the main event marking the third anniversary of the victory of the People's Republic of Angola, which was held at the Mella Theater in this capital. Also sitting at the dais were PCC Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdes Vivo, other members of the Central Committee and leaders of the party, state, Union of Young Communists and mass organizations.

In his opening remarks, Luis Neto, charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Angola, recalled all those who gave their lives to make the Angolan people's victory possible. He then referred to the internationalist aid that Angola is receiving from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other friendly countries.

In his closing remarks PCC Central Committee member Brig Gen Leopoldo Cintras Frias stated that fraternal Angola today is a bulwark of freedom and dignity. He noted the important role played by the MPLA in the national liberation struggle, and said that the Angolan people, closer to their party and government than ever before, today are moving forward toward the conquest of greater successes. In closing, he stated that on this third anniversary of the victory we wish to reaffirm our friendship with the fraternal Angolan people by ratifying the following statement by Fidel: We are united to Angola not only in ideology but also by the blood shed in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the peoples.

FAR Celebration

FL271407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Text] With an emotional ceremony, the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] yesterday commemorated the third anniversary of the victory of the People's Republic of Angola. The event, which was held at the FAR central house, was chaired by chiefs of FAR Ministry directorates, PCC Central Committee alternate member Lt Col Thelma Bornot and Julio Machado, secretary general of the FAR civilian workers national trade union. Others present were FAR officers, sergeants and soldiers and Angolan youths studying in our country.

Col Juan Pujo Sanchez, chief of the Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy, pointed out in a speech that the victory of the Angolan people, which was justly called the African Giron by our commander in chief, went beyond the borders of the country where it took place to become an important event for the international communist and workers movements and for the peoples' national liberation movements. He stressed that this victory represents a triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas and of proletarian internationalism against imperialism, the reactionary forces, Maoism, racism and all forms of oppression.

In his speech, Col Juan Pujol referred to the important role played by the MPLA in the national liberation struggle of the Angolan people and the importance of internationalist assistance in the success of the second national liberation war, which concluded with a victory over the reactionary invading troops. Elsewhere in his speech he referred to the manner in which the People's Republic of Angola has continued to receive internationalist aid from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community, and the efforts being made by the Angolan Government and people to guide the country on the path of socialism.

In closing, Col Juan Pujol stated: [begin recording] Today we reaffirm our indestructible friendship with the fraternal Angolan people inasmuch as--as manifested by our commander in chief during his visit to the People's Republic of Angola--we are united not only by ideology but also by the blood shed in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the peoples. [end recording]

Angolan Diplomat Press Conference

FL281334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Angolan people's victory, Luis Neto (Kiambaca), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Angola in Cuba, has held a press conference. The Angolan official stated that the Cuban troops will remain in his country because the people have so decided, and added that the Cuban civilian and military combatants fulfill the internationalist mission of contributing to the country's defense and reconstruction.

We will never negotiate the withdrawal of those who have fought together with our people for Angola's freedom, Luis Neto affirmed. He stated that Angola now lives the phase of a people's democracy after defeating the myth of the invincibility of the South African Army, which was expelled from Angolan territory 3 years ago.

HART ADDRESSES CINEMA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

FL281113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] In a speech at the main event commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Cuban film industry, PCC Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos stated that the emergence and development of the Cuban film industry and the artistic movement tied to it are among the first experiences that our Culture Ministry should take into consideration to plan and guide the cultural development in general and its different branches in particular.

Hart stated that from the very beginning the plans were to instill in the Cuban cinema arts a profound popular sense and to go into the most authentic roots of our people and culture. He added that the ideological efficiency of the Cuban film industry, its impact as a means of communication, as a means of conveying a message, is precisely the result of its artistic quality.

Elsewhere in the speech he stated that our film industry is a coherent artistic movement, and that it is very beautiful and encouraging to observe an important work of historical and cultural significance which has been created by the revolution.

During the event Alfredo Guevara also made a speech, and diplomas were presented to the founders of the Cuban film industry.

TODOR ZHIVKOV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT SOON

FL281059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will soon pay an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

ICAP PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SOVIET HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICIAL

FL272002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1828 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], has received at the ICAP headquarters Alla P. Shaposhnikova, deputy minister of USSR higher education. The talks between Rene Rodriguez and Shaposhnikova, who is also deputy chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, took place in a very cordial atmosphere and with a spirit of solidarity and friendship. This meeting, which was held at the ICAP headquarters in this capital, pointed out the mutual interest to increasingly deepen and extend the ties which unite the two fraternal peoples. Others at the meeting held between the ICAP president and the USSR higher education deputy minister included (Viktor I. Nilosilov), first secretary at the embassy of that fraternal country in Cuba and representative of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society.

IEC SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL282336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Engineer and economist (Clifton Stanford), secretary general of the International Electrotechnical Commission [IEC], was received today by engineer Ramon Darias, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization. Darias briefed the visitor on the development of work done by the Standardization Committee and listed the tasks that are being carried out to establish and implement the national system of standardization, metrology and quality control.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES MIDEAST PEACE TREATY

FL290131 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The great majority of the imperialist mass media gave great importance to the so-called peace signing which took place last Monday at the White House in Washington between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the presence of James Carter. The Zionist propaganda apparatus spread the word shalom, peace, throughout all the Arab territories occupied by its troops and even the paper Jerusalem POST, which is characterized by a traditional moderation, abandoned this and published a multicolored front page with crossed Egyptian and Israeli flags.

Peace only exists on paper. The reality is very different. What was signed on Monday in Washington was a military pact which attests to As-Sadat's betrayal of the Arab cause and his complicity with Zionism and the United States to facilitate the imperialist plans in the Middle East and crush the Palestinian people's struggle.

On the same day that the three musketeers--As-Sadat, Begin and Carter--were signing the document in Washington, the nine countries which make up the European Economic Community met in Paris and issued a joint communique stating that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved within a framework for a total solution that respects the rights of the Palestinian people. In his servile euphoria, As-Sadat went so far as calling Carter a miracle worker for having achieved this peace, which he said was a product of his effort and limitless faith. Also, while the trio was signing, Arab demonstrators outside the White House were carrying signs which read--As-Sadat is Washington's lackey. After the shah, As-Sadat. Palestine is not for sale.

But what is the result of the culmination of this attitude of betrayal by As-Sadat? Israel remains in the Golan Heights, on the left bank of the Jordan River, in the eastern section of Jerusalem and in the Gaza Strip where they will maintain their military presence. But even in regard to Egypt, Israel delegates military control to the United States, since the Yankees promise to reinforce the Egyptian bases in the Sinai and those of Israel in the Negev Desert. And the alleged Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai is limited to some 30,000 of the 100,000 soldiers it has there.

Naturally all of this delights imperialism, NATO militarymen and the Beijing clique traitors. According to the MIDDLE EAST REPORTER, which is published in Beirut, China proposes to establish diplomatic relations with Israel in the very near term. There is a reason why Zionist Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that the treaty signed in Washington is a politically realistic treaty with military documents and not a peace agreement.

Reaction to all this farce has not been long in coming. On the day after the treaty was signed the foreign relations and economic ministers of 18 countries which make up the Arab League began meeting in Baghdad, capital of Iraq, to agree to sanctions against the Egyptian Government. Sudan, Oman, Djibouti and of course Egypt are not attending the meeting. Both Iraqi Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn and PLO Executive Committee President Yasir 'Arafat called for severe sanctions against Egypt.

Nevertheless, today differences have arisen among the members of the Arab League on the degree of sanctions which should be applied against Egypt and if these sanctions, as have been asked for by 'Arafat, should also be applied against the United States because it was the promoter and instigator of the signed agreements.

One must not forget the heterogeneous character of the league, which includes countries such as Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PLO along with countries such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and other very conservative regimes.

But up to today, the most important thing agreed to by this meeting in Baghdad is to hold a new Arab chiefs of state summit. The date and place is to be designated later. For all of these reasons the so-called peace which has been signed in Washington by As-Sadat and Begin with Carter's blessing is nothing more than a farce and basically an electoral maneuver by the North American President, who is trying to improve his domestic image a little in an attempt to gain a new presidential term.